

By GEN. GREEN B. RAUM.

The settled policy of Gen. Grant and works between Kenesaw and Pine Moun Gen. Sherman for the military campaign tain. When Gen. Sherman arrived in front of Pine Mountain, although some to make the armies of Gen. Lee and Gen. to make the armies of Gen. Lee and Gen. Johnston their constant objectives. The aim was to get hold of those armies, and never cease the struggle until they were overpowered, beaten and captured. There was to be no pause in the great contest, no drawing off after a battle to rest, re enperate and to receive reinforcements. This campaign was to test the strength, the endurance and the valor of the con-

their aid the men and resources of the South, could destroy the armies of Grant and Sherman, the Union would then be dissolved and the Southern Confederacy established. But, on the other hand, if Grant and Sherman, supported by the patriotic devotion of the people of the North to the Union and to the National Gov-ernment, could constantly marshal on the battle line a superior force and without ceasing keep up the fight, the overthrow and defeat of the Confederacy, and the preservation of the Union, with all its possibilities, was assured. Both sides in the great struggle had large bodies of men in other parts of the country, which were led by able Generals, and were con-stantly active in the performance of important and necessary military move-ments, and were valorously fighting on many bloody fields. But the great issue was to be fought out by the two veteran armies in Virginia and the two veteran armies in Georgia.

The withdrawal of Gen, Johnston from his position at New Hope Church and Dallas to a line of strongly-fortified works stretching from Kenesaw Mountain southwest across the railroad to Pine Mountain and Lost Mountain, a distance of about 10 miles, made it necessary for

en. Sherman to advance his line. It has been shown that on June 5 and 6 Gen. McPherson had moved the Fif-teenth and Sixteenth Corps forward to and beyond Acworth, and had straddled the railroad, Gen. Logan with the Fif-teenth Corps on the left, and Gen. Podge

with the Sixteenth Corps on the right. Heavy rains had been falling for several days, the roads were borrid, and se the forces of Gens. Thomas and Schofield were given a little rest. In the mean-time Gen. Frank P. Blair moved forward from Rome with two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps, numbering 9,000 men, reached Acworth on June 8, and re-ported to Gen. McPherson and was asigned a position in the line. This brought three corps of the Army of the Tennes-see together. By direction, Gen. Blair had detached a garrison of 1,500 men for Allatoona Pass, which was made the base of supplies for Sherman's combined arwhich then numbered 100,000

THE GENERAL ADVANCE.

ers and scouts, as in duty bound, the men to go forward and develop the

his officers and men ample opportunity to at all quiet in the rear of the great army see the movements of the Union forces of Georgia.

of the Tennessee formed its line along the railroad, extending around the north base of the mountain. The Army of the Cumberland, in the center, took position below Kenesaw, and deploying obliquely to the right, faced-Pine Mountain. The Army of the Ohio, on the right, faced south ward toward Lost Mountain, with the right flank well refused.

The line was continuous; there were no intervals through which an enterprising enemy could find passage. The rain interfered seriously with the work; but, rain or shine, the troops pushed forward close up under the Confederate guns and formidable defensive works were erected.

The Confederate cavalry was active,

midable defensive works were erected.

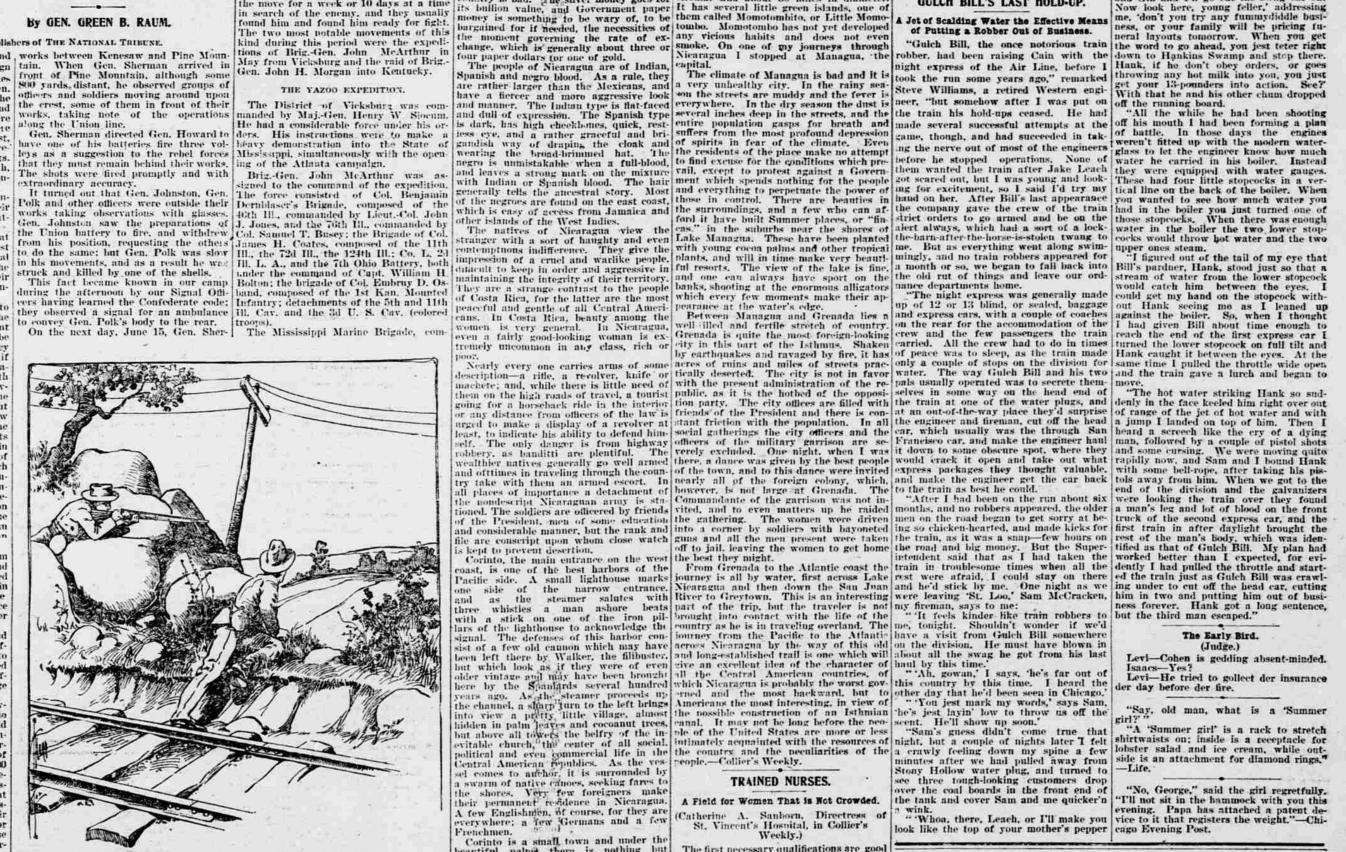
The Confederate army had the use of heavy details of negroes to aid in building their fortifications. Many negroes now found their way into the Union ally a small force would approach the railroad under cover of a skirt of timber, and watching an encountry would be seen

now found their way into the Union camps, and became useful auxiliaries as laborers. Each division was authorized to organize a pioneer corps of 200 negroes who, under orders of Gen. Sherman, were thundering along, and the locomotive and to receive \$10 per month for their services. These men were of great services and lightened the fatigue duty of the sol-would rush forward, kill or capture the sufficient strength, and was commanded ices. These men were of great and lightened the fatigue duty of the sol-

up to the rear for the teams which transported the daily supplies. These extensive preparations on both sides were such

camp. In four days Sherman's army was completely under coyer. The works followed closely those of the enemy. There was plenty of timber. The rule in constructing fortifications for the infantry was to crown the earthwork with headless from 18 inches to two feet thick, and secure these in position with heavy-lumber braces from the rear.

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PERILOUS DUTY GUARDING THE RAILROAD.

enemy's position.

The first defensive works were made touch with the Confederate line, and northward. by the skirmishers. Every private soldier became an adept in selecting a good defensive position for a line of battle and in the construction of fortifications.

As a whole Gen. Johnston's position with the Confederate line, and a midst the downpour of rain selected and constructed a new line of works. This omists for six miles, but were unable to overtake and bring them to battle, Gen. Shorter than their first line; their forces were homely the property of the command where he must himself in positions. defensive position for a line of battle and in the construction of fortifications.

As a whole, Gen. Johnston's position was one of great natural strength. It had been carefully prepared in advance of its use. Suitable works for artillery and extensive rifle pits for the infantry covered a frontage of 10 miles. The elevated portions held by him cave Gen. Johnston and sign of the Mississiani things were not the precaution to destroy the ferry at tions held by him gave Gen. Johnston and sion of the Mississiapi things were not

Kenesaw Mountain, in fact, rises bold. DEFENDING THE RAILBOAD IN THE REAR. ly from the plain to such a hight that from its splendid top the whole country for miles around can be seen. The Army of the Tennessee formed its line along the

diers.

Not only was there a strong, continuous line of fortifications erected covering the Union front, but the camps occupied by the troops were fortified, so that a sally from the Confederate works could readily be resisted. Wagon roads were opened up to the rear for the teams which trans. ry them. There was no fire department to drown out the flames, so the configuration went on until the destruction of the cars and their contents was complete. inexperienced person would have cars and their contents was complete.

ber braces from the rear.

No sooner was the Union position and camp made secure than Gen. Sherman carafully examined the Confederate position with a view of finding a weak point.

His wish was to break through their like lines of communication, and thereby.

to reinforce the great army operating in Georgia. But this character of operations was not confined to the Confederate forces; detachments of Union troops were kept active for exactly the same purposes. From the time Gen. Sherman opened the Atlanta campaign, May 1, to June 15,

there were more than 30 skirmishes be-tween the Union and Confederate forces. entirely apart from the main army. Scouting parties numbering from 100 men to five or six reglments were frequently on the move for a week or 10 days at a time in search of the enemy, and they usually found him and found him ready for fight. The two most potable movements of this kind during this period were the expedi-tions of Brig.-Gen. John McArthur in May from Vicksburg and the raid of Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan into Kentucky.

educe the number of men sent forward

the endurance and the valor of the contending sections.

Grant and Sherman, the greatest Generals on the Union side, had for their competitors Lee and Johnston, the greatest Generals on the Confederate side.

These four men had been educated at the National Military Academy at West Point. They were men of great natural ability; they had all seen service in the Mexican War; they now carried in their hands the destiny of our common country.

If Lee and Johnston, summoning to their aid the men and resources of the South Academy at Grant and Foundation of the same and resources of the South Academy at West taking observations with glasses. Gen. Johnston saw the preparations of the Confederate side.

The shots were fired promptly and with extraordinary accuracy.

It turned out that Gen. Johnston, Gen.

The force consisted of Col. Benjamin Dernidaser's Brigade, composed of the 45th Ill., commanded by Lieut.-Col. John J. Jones, and the 76th Ill., commanded by Col. Samuel T. Busey; the Brigade of Col. Samuel T. Busey; the Brigade of Col. Samuel T. Busey; the Brigade of Col. Samuel T. Busey; the Point Ill., the 72d Ill., the 124th Ill.; Co. L. 23 Ill. L. A., and the 7th Ohio Battery, both and killed by one of the shells.

This fact became known in our camp during the afternoon by our Signal Officers having learned the Confederate code; they observed a signal of ran an ambulance their aid the men and resources of the South Academy the Academy at West Indicates the command of Capt. William H. Bolton; the brigade of Col. Enhancy of Capt. William H. Bolton; the brigade of Col. Enhancy of Capt. William H. Bolton; the brigade of Col. Samuel T. Busey; the Brigade

man caused an advance to be made in manded by Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, was

that an inexperienced person would have concluded that these two armies were likely to face each other for months to come.

It was remarkable how soon an army experienced in war could erect a formidable battle line and strongly intrench its line an

and all their corps, division and brigade commanders co-operated in making a careful examination of the enemy's line with a view of establishing a line of their own. In this work they were aided by every soldier under them. The skirmishers and scouts, as in duty bound, were the men to go forward and develop the enemy's position.

In this line was too long for successfully forces fellow. The Canfederate forces then in front of the Union expedition. The cavalry advanced upon the contraction, and now abandoned Lost Mountain, and drawing in his forces eastward established a line which covered the cavalry advanced upon the enemy, who took the road to Benton. Constant skirmishing ensued. The Confederate forces and scouts, as in duty bound, were they ward established a line which covered the two of Marietta and the roads leading from that place.

Again the center and right wing of our forces pressed forward to come in close soon driven from their position and retired

the precaution to destroy the ferry at Moore's Bluff and to send his wagon train and sick and wounded to Yazoo City and

come to a general engagement. After the destruction of the railroad Gen. McArthur marched to Yazoo, and from thence by easy stages returned to Vicksburg by the valley road, arriving May 21. Gen. Ellet withdrew the gunboat fleet and returned to the Mississippi River. This expedition produced good results; it conclusively showed to Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding

paigns in military annals, and these troop paigns in mintary annais, and these troops were fired with the ambition to maintain the high standard of enterprise and valor exhibited by the great Union army which campaigned over the same ground in 1863.

(To be continued.) Poiled at Last. (Judge.)

"I tell yew what, them bunco men "They give what, them bunco mendidn't git none o' my money this trip," bonsted Uncle Silas.
"They didn't, hey?"
"No, siree! I lost my pocket-book on the way to town, an' they wasn't nothin' fer 'em ter git."

In South Dakota. "I'm sorry for you; but, of course, mar-riage is a lottery."
"Yes; I think I'll try another ticket." NICARAGUA.

the shores. Very few foreigners make their permanent residence in Nicaragua. A few Englishmen, of course, for they are everywhere; a few Germans and a few Frenchmen.

Frenchmen.

Corinto is a small town and under the beautiful palms there is nathing but squalor, dirt and mhealthfulness. The town has a little war history of its own of quite recent day, for it was but a few years ago that England sent five big warships into the harbor and demanded redress for injury to a British subject. The natives did not care much for the town.

On June 10 Sherman's whole army moved forward about six miles to "Big Shanty," and the Army of the Chindrain, and soon found that Pine Mountain, and soon found the Army of the Ohio on the tight. The first thing to be done was to reconsider and locate the enemy's line. The works and men on Kenesaw, Pine Mountain and Lost Mountain were readily seen; but these formidable upheavals were connected by an irregular line, while was, located upon the most available ground for defense.

There was no thought by the officers and soldiers of the Union army of moving suddenly forward and attempting to carry Gen. Johnston's well-chosen position by assault. Every private soldier, here the hazard of such an undertaking. Sherman, Thomas, McFherson, Shofield and their corps, division and brigade commanders co-operated in making a development of the continued his line was an advanced on the reference of the Carry private soldiers and soldiers of the Union army of moving suddenly forward and attempting to carry Gen. Johnston's well-chosen position by assault. Every private soldier, here the continued he hazard of such an undertaking. Sherman, Thomas, McFherson, Shofield and their corps, division and brigade commanders co-operated in making a few semantian of the enemy's line with a view of establishing a line of the England sent five hig war, as good that England sent five hig wars as goo that England sent five hig wars as goo that England sent five hig wars as goo that England sent five high and the first of the content has a still the land forces by assigned to the dress of color the season of these forces by land and the private states and and the private his into the harboty on the season of the sent of the color the season of the season of the season o to the dismay of the retreating force, there lay a British war vessel with her guns trained on the rickety structure over which the train was expected to pass. The population of Corinto returned to town and surrendered the city without firing a shot. The British tars furnished the native band with the music of "God Save the Queen," and the band with feverish haste learned to give a very fair regulation of the air and the band with feverish haste learned to give a very fair regulation of the air and the band with feverish haste learned to give a very fair regulation of the air and the band with feverish haste learned to give a very fair regulation of the air and the band with feverish haste learned to give a very fair regulation of the sick. Much of his knowledge of the course of the diseases, upon give a very fair rendition of the air and played it morning, noon and night for some time thereafter. The wholesome respect thus inculcated was shown quite recently when a reception was given to a newly arrived German diplomat. To the latter's astonishment, as he set foot upon the Corinto pier the Nicaragua band struck up "God Save the Queen" and everybody took his hat off until it was finished. The Corinto people still remember the warship into people still remember the warship stroy all subsequent confidence, which came in the night and so mysteri. Having graduated from a good

Moore's Bluff and to send his wagon train and sick and wounded to Yazoo City and directed Gen. Ellet to remain at that place.

After waiting two days at Benton for Gen. Adams's threatened attack, which was not made, Gen. McArthur marched out toward Vaughan's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and was met by the enemy, who contested his march at every available point; but the General pushed fofward with energy. When he reached Luce's plantation he found the enemy drawn up ready to receive him. A considerable engagement followed, the enemy being forced to retire.

Vaughan's Station was destroyed, terailroad was disamanted, and all the trestle work burned to the Big Black River. During all these operations Gen. Adams kept a body of troops close upon Gen. McArthur's column, but was never disposed to come to a general engagement. After the destruction of the railroad Gen. McArthur has a considerable engagement. After the destruction of the railroad Gen. McArthur has a considerable engagement. After the destruction of the railroad Gen. McArthur has a considerable engagement. After the destruction is typical of all the hotel at Country towns. Downstairs a large general room—which is office, saloon and parlor—and a dining-room and a kitchen. In the center of the house the hotel at Country towns. Downstairs a large general room—which is office, saloon and parlor—and a dining-room and a dining-room and a kitchen. In the center of the house the hotelat Country towns. Downstairs a large general room—which is office, saloon and parlor—and a dining-room and a dining-room and a dining-room and a dining-room and a dischen. In the center of the house the hotelat Country towns. Downstairs a large general room—which is office, saloon and parlor—and a dining-room and a dining-room and a dischen. In the center of the house the hotelat Country towns. Downstairs a large general room—which is office, saloon and parlor—and a dining-room and a dining-room and a dischen. In the center of the house the house the house the house ing to a very fair-looking railroad car of American make, which, drawn by an American-made engine, makes the journey to the interior. All of the rolling stock is imported from the United States, but the dirt which is allowed to accumulate there-

in is of purely native origin.

The first city of any size at which the train from Coginto stops is Chinandaga, the erstwhile capital of that evanescent political dream, "The Greater Central American Republic," The Great Republic, or the "United Stafes of Central America," payer lasts long enough to bring the off never lasts long enough to bring the offi-cials thereof to Chinandaga, so it has never shown the stimulus of this new life. Its honors have so far existed on paper only, and will always. As the train proceeds toward Lake Managua numistakable evidences of earthquake disturbances are seen everywhere. If was but a short time ago that every building in this section of the country, except those of the most stable

which apparently represent all that is left difficulty in obtaining the necessary educa-of the real artistic ability of their ancestors

Customs and Conditions Among Our Central American Neighbors.

The Government of Nicaragua is a military despotism masquerading under the name of a republic. The credit of the name of a republic of the name of the name of the name of the name

A Field for Women That is Not Crowded. (Catherine A. Sanborn, Directress of St. Vincent's Hospital, in Collier's Weekly.)

The first necessary qualifications are good health and freedom from physical defects. A woman who suffers from dyspepsia, ner-

ously sailed in behind the town.

The hotel at Corinto is typical of all the tors who visited the hospitals in which she

ten with ooms behe mornd car of by an projection of the project of the control of the contro of less than a week at \$25 is \$4 per day; at \$30, \$5 per day. If the case be of a contagious character, disqualifying a nurse from going immediately to another patient, there is an additional charge of \$15 for

quarantine.
There is a constant demand for good nurses, and in smaller towns and cities the demand exceeds the supply. In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston the training schools are always filled and, as a rule, the registry offices will have a long waiting list; but elsewhere the reverse

and severe training, can always find work As nearly every city in the Union has a

that every building in this section of the country, except those of the most stable character, was damaged to a more or less extent. North of the railroad the coneshaped mountains of Viejo and Telica tower to a hight of nearly 5,000 feet. They are extinct volcanoes, though they smoke and rumble ominously at times even now. The natives do not seem to have much artistic instinct, nor do they make many things peculiar to the country. In some parts of the country interesting relies of a previous and more advanced civilization have been found, but the modern confines his work to the simplest forms. Agriculture is primitive, as are the implements with which it is carried on. Handiwork is confined to the simple ornamentation of the "jicaras," or gourd dishes, the making of a few straw goods and the simplest form of pottery. The most adept of them all are the Rivas Indians, who carve cocoanut shells quite ingeniously. The natives near Messinh make a few clay images

minutes after we had pulled away from Stony Hollow water plug, and turned to see three tough-looking customers drop over the coal boards in the front end of the tank and cover Sam and me quicker'n

Whoa, there, Leach, or I'll make you look like the top of your mother's pepper

box,' said a not unpleasant voice that I knew right away belonged to Gulch Bill, "Don't happen to be Leach,' I said, sparring for time with him.
"Makes no difference. You just choke off that steam and stop. I've been appointed chargeons of this train. Halt I said.

off that steam and stop. I've been appointed chaperone of this train. Halt, I say."

"There was nothing to do but halt, so I brought her to gradually and while doing so Bill continued talking.

"'Now, Hank,' he said to one of his pals, 'you just cover this gent here and his pard, so they don't run away with us, and Gin and I'll go cut the swag car off. Now look here, young feller,' addressing me, 'don't you try any funmydiddle business, or your family will be pricing funeral layouts tomorrow. When you get neral layouts tomorrow. When you get the word to go ahead, you jest teter right down to Hankins Swamp and stop there.

"No, George," said the girl regretfully.
"I'll not sit in the hammock with you this evening. Papa has attached a patent device to it that registers the weight."—Chi-

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